

GOVERNOR FERGUSON IS OUSTED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 22.—Governor James E. Ferguson, today was impeached by the state senate, which sustained ten of the twenty-one charges in the bill of impeachment returned by the lower house committee of the whole.

The vote on the first article—that he used \$5,500 of state funds to settle a personal obligation—was sufficient to convict. A two-thirds vote was necessary. The ballot was: ayes 27, noes 4.

Next Tuesday at noon, the senate formally will pronounce its judgment. Conviction carries with it, it is understood, disbarment from future offices, but this condition possibly may be amended.

Tonight the governor is severed from the position to which he was twice elected. Acting Governor William P. Hobby, an editor of Beaumont, assumed the full power of office. His tenure will extend to January, 1919.

Ferguson said he did not know what his future plans will be. It is probable that he will go to his ranch for a rest. Mr. Ferguson received his defeat cheerfully. He joined in the laughter when his old friend and supporter, Senator E. C. Clark, stubbornly announced on the third ballot his intention to vote "No" on each of the twenty-one charges.

To friends who surrounded him when the last article had been disposed of, he said: "Everything will be all right."

Senators Clark, Hall, Parr and Woodward finish with the governor from start to finish. But on the vote that counted, those on the most serious charges against him, they alone were with him. The rest of the court voted to uphold the charges preferred by the house board of managers.

The charges which were sustained and votes were as follows:
Number 1. That he used \$5,500 of Canyon City Normal Insurance money in the Temple State Bank to pay a personal note, 27 ayes, 4 noes.

Number 2. That \$20,000 of Canyon City Normal Insurance money remained in the Temple State Bank more than a year without drawing interest but to the profit of the governor, 26 ayes, 5 noes.

Number 3. That he deposited \$60,000 of state money in the Temple Bank and profited therefrom, 24 ayes, 7 noes.

Number 4. That he assisted in the deposit of \$250,000 of state funds to the credit of the Temple Bank and profited therefrom, 25 ayes, 3 noes.

Number 5. That his refusal to let who loaned him \$150,000 in currency constituted official misconduct, 27 ayes, 4 noes.

Number 6. That he diverted from the adjutant general's fund money paid on the Canyon City normal building in 1916, 27 ayes, 4 noes.

Number 7. That he induced the officers of the Temple Bank to lend him money in excess of the legal limit, though he was sworn as governor to enforce the law, 26 ayes, 5 noes.

Number 8. That he sought to violate the law by removing records without adequate cause, 22 ayes, 8 noes, one present and one absent.

Number 9. That he sought to influence Wilbur P. Allen, chairman of the board of reports, by remitting to him a \$5,000 bond, 21 ayes, 10 noes.

The third article, charging that Governor Ferguson testified that he did not owe the Temple State Bank any money when as a matter of fact he had transferred his notes to the Houston National Bank temporarily was not sustained, 18 to 13.

The fourth article, that the transfer of the notes to the Houston National Exchange Bank did not relieve him of

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INSURANCE MEN
ATTACK PART OF
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Attacks by representatives of insurance companies and senators on the validity of the insurance provisions of the soldiers and sailors' civil rights bill resulted late today in an agreement by the senate judiciary subcommittee to consider a new insurance section to be drafted by representatives of the war department and the companies.

These representatives will confer tomorrow in an effort to draw for committee consideration Monday a revision which will protect against the forfeiture of policies by men fighting at the front without involving the constitutional question of the right of congress to impair the obligations of insurance contracts.

After opposition to the section as drawn had been voiced by insurance men, Senator Wickersham of the senate judiciary subcommittee, who was largely instrumental in drawing the bill, suggested that congress guarantee the companies against losses by reason of suspension of premium payments.

It was understood a revision along that line would be considered at tomorrow's conference.

FIGHTING MEN OF THE DESERT REACH CAMP

(By Union Pacific Ry. Press Bureau)

CAMP FUNSTAN, Kans., Sept. 22.—

Fighting men from the Arizona desert pulled into Camp Funstan today. Lean, sinewy chaps, broad shouldered, narrow hiped westerners, with a set to their jaws and a glance to their eyes that said they were men of the desert, they were the fighting men of Arizona that arrived.

Six hundred or more of the Arizona desert fighters, lined up on the station platform and marched to the long chute like building where Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Clark and his staff waited to assign them to regiments and quarters. There was less of the cheering and by-play than has marked the entraining of the contingents from many states and in its place was a snappy, determined look that brought nods of approval from the assigning officers.

"They mean business, great military material," was the general comment as the Arizona fighters filed through on their way to quarters.

It was in less than twenty minutes from the time their train stopped that the most of the 600 had filed their papers with Colonel Clark, were assigned to quarters and marching off across the camp to the barracks which will be their permanent home while training. Arriving there they were given baths, a medical inspection, measured for uniforms and provided with shoes, hats, socks and new underclothing. Sunday the first day in camp will be one of rest and on Monday drilling will commence.

Since his return last week from attending the conference in Washington of the Advisory Committee on Live-Stock Industries with Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator and Secretary of Agriculture, Howard Dwight B. heard has been receiving many inquiries as to just what the plan of the Food Administration is as to livestock, and in response to these inquiries made the following statement yesterday.

"While Mr. Hoover has been given tremendous power as administrator of the Food Control Bill, he hopes to secure effective results, not by any methods of dictation, but by cooperation with those in the various industries which come under his control, or as he puts it, he suggests that these various trades police themselves under government patronage."

"Mr. Hoover, who comes to this work with a remarkable record for trained efficiency realizes fully that in being asked to speed up production, which must necessarily be done at a profit to the producer and decrease the cost to the consumer, that he is being asked to handle an exceptionally difficult and very intricate problem. Fortunately in every line of industry, the leaders in the industry are offering to Mr. Hoover genuine patriotic support, and if this whole plan of food production and conservation can be based on the spirit of patriotic service with the full understanding that definite plans will be evolved which will provide for the continued prosperity of the producer and at the same time will eliminate speculation and extortionate profits and save all waste in distribution, tremendous practical results which are bound to reduce the price of food to the consumer, are sure to be obtained."

"The keynote of Mr. Hoover's work is efficiency, service, and a willingness to sacrifice for the good of the country. He impressed all who met him so thoroughly with this spirit that one industry after another is voluntarily placing itself under regulations which are in the public interest."

"It is true, high prices reduce consumption, but they reduce it through the methods of famine, for the burden is thrown onto that class of the most limited means, least able to bear it. There is no national conservation in robbing our working classes of the ability to buy food. Real conservation lies in the equitable distribution of the least necessary amount and in this country we can only hope to obtain it by the definite self-denial and reduction of waste. It is obvious that our people must have quantities of food and must have them at prices which they can pay."

"It is largest question of the hour is price fixing, for the suspension of the law of demand and supply is forcing our hand in every direction."

"We will find as we go on with the war, its increasing economic disruption that one commodity after another will need to be taken into control. We will, however, profit by experience if we do not lay down hard and fast rules, but deal with every situation on its merits. So long as demand and supply have free play in a commodity we had best leave it alone."

"In the conference of the representatives of the live stock industry on the fifth, sixth and seventh of this month,

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GERMANS TRY WHITE FLAG TRICKERY AND ARE WELL REWARDED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The reply of the

entente allies to the peace note of Pope Benedict now is being waited by the Vatican, after which the pope will again address a note to all the belligerents. The pontiff will point out that the questions on which all agree really represent the foundation of a new order of things in the world and a new era of peace for humanity. The secondary problems, he will say, can be adjusted easily and better through good will and friendly discussion than by force of arms.

It is understood the next papal note virtually will embody the views expressed by Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, to the associated Press today in commenting upon the situation, after the publication of the reply of the central empires to the pope's note.

"President Wilson's proposal to reduce armaments and impose international arbitration by force through a society of nations is a dream, said Cardinal Gasparri, an international army to enforce the verdicts of the court of arbitration? In which country would it be located without being influenced by local politics and prejudices? The moon is the only place possible."

"All the other inconveniences and objections could be avoided by suppressing conscription with the provision that it could not be re-established without a law approved by the people, which in normal conditions would be impossible, indeed, morally impossible. To this some would object that a certain government would declare war and then present a bill to parliament for the adoption of conscription and the formation of a large standing army, which parliament would undoubtedly pass from patriotic motives. All this would be possible, but it would be difficult, as such a government first would have to violate a treaty signed in conjunction with all civilized nations. Then it would not always be possible to induce parliament to vote large military appropriations."

"Then Bismarck found this to be true several times, but especially when the party of the center succeeded in January, 1887, in defeating on increase in the German army of 40,000 men yearly which angered the Iron Chancellor that he dissolved the reichstag."

"Under conditions we propose, the nation attempting to violate a treaty with the civilized world would be immediately threatened by a general economic, commercial and financial boycott. Only a mad government would run such a risk."

"The suggestion of conscription would not automatically and without any disturbances of public order to disarmament, namely, to the end of militarism, bringing beneficial consequences for international peace and also the restoration of economic and financial conditions in the countries exhausted by the present war."

"The holy see always has opposed conscription. We always refused to introduce it in our sphere of influence, England and the United States are the most splendid examples of how great powers can exist without standing armies, even these two countries, despite their colossal resources, have never declared a long time before being able to form a large army."

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TO BE NO FURTHER
PEACE DISCUSSION
BY UNITED STATES

GERMANS MAKE NEW STROKE ON RUSSIAN NORTHERN FRONT AND PUSH TO DVINA'S BANK

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—[Unless

some new outbreak of submarine activity develops, many officials are satisfied the situation is fairly well under control. Encouraging results have been obtained through conveying of fleets of merchant craft, the loss having been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. The employment of smoke screens, kite balloons and other detection devices also has shown good results and progress is being made with the reduction of smoke from merchantmen and by painting ships to make them almost invisible at a distance through a periscope.

In discussing submarine conditions today Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations and acting secretary in the absence of Secretary Daniels, indicated the department's intention to make known more of its accomplishments hereafter than in the past.

Admiral Benson said the department had been unable to find any support for reports that German submarines either had begun operations off the American coast, or were preparing to do so. The department, however, is ready for any emergency.

The "smoke box," a device to be thrown overboard from a vessel when a submarine appears, has proved highly successful in some cases. A great smoke rises instantly when the chemicals in the box come in contact with the water, and under the screen created the vessel has opportunity to change her course.

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JUSTICE COHLAN WONDERS WHY HIS NAME MENTIONED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Supreme

Court Justice Daniel P. Coholan of this city tonight issued a statement in reply to a reference to him contained in the exposure by the committee on public information at Washington in regard to the propaganda and plots in this country prior to the break in diplomatic relations. His statement said in part:

"How much I regret that I had to do with the publication of the unsigned statement of an unnamed third party of my alleged views, I do not know. I do not know and I cannot say whether I have ever met or heard of his existence until the time of his arrest. I never sent or requested the sending of the remarks which are attributed to me."

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the "Viereck's American" weekly which he called "The Fatherland" before the United States went to war with Germany, disclaimed all knowledge of the entries in the exposure on the German propaganda. His statement says in part:

"I have not the faintest idea what entries referred to in von Igel's papers mean. Before our country declared war I received hundreds of letters from many sources offering inventions for sale to the German government. I may have received offers to sell quantities of picric acid. I know nothing about bombs except in the sphere of metaphysics. I turned all such inquiries over to the German embassy."

"The legality of munitions trade has been established by our government. My action, therefore, implies no disapproval. I hope that she will come out of it with honor—the sooner the better."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—There will be no further discussion of peace at this time by the United States and also the restoration of economic and financial conditions in the countries exhausted by the present war.

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